

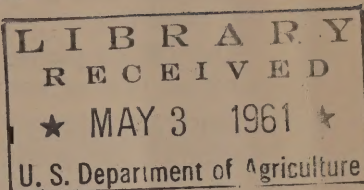
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Ca

Karr Kactus

MRS. ETHEL B. KARR

1822 Poplar, Lincoln Park
Mail Address: Box 87, Route
CANON CITY, COLORADO



Price List for 1961

(This cancels all previous lists)

In previous lists I have offered suggestions for growing the plants I am offering. Some have taken these words for gospel! Others have questioned them. Both sides are right. There just isn't any one special way to grow cacti. More especially these Winter Hardy plants I offer. The reason for that is the vast difference in climate, which includes, naturally, both temperature and rainfall. Most of the cacti, even the opuntias need protection, or special arrangements for them if they are to be grown out of doors in open beds. The ideal arrangement is as outlined by Bill Harmon of Memphis, Tennessee in the January issue of OZARK GARDENS (subscription \$1.50 per year to Edith Bestard of Eureka Springs, Ark. Back copies are available at 10c each.)

Mr. Harmon successfully grows some cacti native to Mexico in those beds. Bill Daily at Indianapolis, Indiana is also outstandingly successful, although his method is vastly different. Mr. Daily has his plants under a wide overhang from the house, thus protecting them from the heavy rainfall natural to that area.

The simplest method, and one used mostly, is to construct the bed in advance of procuring the plants. First of all, the bed should have full sun in regions of heavy precipitation, if a natural rocky slope facing south or west is **NOT** available. Dig down a foot or two and lay drainage tile or coarse gravel, or broken up bricks. Then fill it in with special mixture of leaf mould and coarse builder's sand, and build it up 8 or 12 inches above the ground level. The leaf mould should be well decayed. The bed should not allow water to collect or stand, but should really drain the water, not allow it to collect as in a depression of clay soil. In other words, the "secret" of successful growing can be summed up in one word—**DRAINAGE!!**

You can grow my plants. If you do not care to construct the raised bed, and do not have the natural conditions, then try them in pots. Allow them to gradually go dry in the fall. Store them in a cold place through the winter. They will bloom better for that cold, dry, dormancy period. Temperatures go down to a minus 25 degrees Fr. here. All plants specified as winter hardy on this list are found in my outdoor garden where they remain throughout the winter, completely unprotected.

HOW TO ORDER

Send cash with order, plus necessary postage. No order for less than \$1.00 can be processed except by addition of 45c for postage and handling.

Over \$2.00 please allow 15% for postage. I usually add an extra plant or two of something not listed.

Foreign orders of \$10.00 require around \$3.50 postage.

Orders not accompanied by postage will be either returned or held until amount is received.

I cannot be responsible for loose cash. While I have never known an order to be lost, it can happen. Let's cooperate to guard against it happening even once.

Opuntias



OPUNTIA AURIA

Opuntia Auria—Native to the West. Very hardy. Blue-green pads, about 3 x 4 inches, but with richer soil and more moisture will grow larger. Very attractive in a cluster. Spineless. Yellow flowers. One of my favorites.

Cut of one or more pads ----- **35c**

Opuntia Aborescens — The winter hardy tree-cactus up to seven feet tall. Purple flowers. small cut **25c**

18-inch branched cut **75c**

For larger cuts or rooted plants, please write.

Opuntia Clavata — Low growing, spreading. Joints 5 by 3 cm., flowers yellow, full sun.

Cut of one joint **25c**

A small cluster **50c**

Opuntia Compressa—Native to the eastern states. This one requires much more moisture than is common for the western species of opuntias. They take different pad form and there is some difference in the color of the flowers. I have a variety with yellow flowers having red center. Very rapid grower. Sometimes blooms and grows all summer long. If you have a problem bank where moisture is not a problem, plant some compressa. They will hold the soil, keep it green and provide flowers. All the O. Compressa are relatively spineless --per cut **35c**

Opuntia Davisii—Low growing tree cactus. Golden sheathed spines, yellow flowers. Full sun needed. -----A small rooted plant **50c**
cut **25c**

Opuntia-Fragilis—The smallest of all the platy-opuntias. I have stock from different parts of Colorado. Also Minnesota and Canada. -----2 pads **25c**

Opuntia Kleiniae—A tall growing tree cactus. Has been reported growing nine feet tall and still going up in Oklahoma. These are not too winter hardy. I have some that stood the last severe winter well, but some of the others froze. Summer than aborescens. Very bushy. If they will remain hardy in your locality, will be a real addition to the cactus garden. Fairly rapid grower. Do not know about the flowers -----for a cut 50c

Opuntia Macrorhiza—Completely hardy here. The roots are tuberous, and the pads do not creep along like some of the hardy ones. Rather they grow from the common root. Long spines on the ones I have. Dark green and a medium sized pad. I find it interesting. Flowers are yellow -----The plant 50c

Opuntia Phaeacantha — Largest of the winter hardy opuntias. Flat joint, spines on upper areoles only. These are yellow or pink flowered -----Cuts, each pad 25c

Opuntia Rhodantha — Spreading, blue green. Stout spines at widely spaced areoles, does not wilt during winter. Magnificent large rose-pink flowers --Single pad cuts 50c

Opuntia Schweriniana—The dwarf cactus. Larger than the fragilis, but very compact in its manner of growth. Very hardy, found in the high mountain ranges of Colorado. Flowers are yellow --Two pads 50c
Plant of several pads \$1.00



OPUNTIA POLYACANTHA

Opuntia Polyacantha — White spines, brown spines or variegated. One of the most hardy cacti. Found growing as far north as Calgary, Canada. Flowers yellow, red or rose. If you like a spiny cactus this is it. The pads are medium in size. Richer soil or more water will make them grow larger of course. If the neighbor's cats, dogs or kids trample your garden, this will be good insurance they stay off. That is how I became interested in a cactus garden. The cats were ruining my lilies and I bordered them with O. Polyacanthas. First thing I knew I was planting cactus and forgot the lilies. And kept the cats, too -----pad 25c
(For a real border, I will make you a special rate.)

Opuntia Whipplei (cylindropuntia)—Grows to about 3 feet high --small cuts 35c

Opuntia Refinesquei—(recently classified with O. Compressa). Sometimes spineless, often with few spines on upper areoles. Fairly large pads. Yellow flowers -----per pad 35c

Opuntia native to South America—Very cold, hardy. Tiny blue-green pads. Completely spineless, quickly forms clusters -----per pad 35c

Collection—8 opuntias—all different. Spineless -----\$2.00

Opuntia—? (Colorado Native)

This is my own discovery. As yet I have not found if it is named or not. A plant has been sent to a qualified botanist for examination. The pads are somewhat of an olive color with purple splotches around each areole (this disappears through the growing season) with long spines in the upper areoles only. This opuntia should be in every winter hardy cactus garden. Flowers lemon yellow -----each pad 35c

(They really should be sold in cuts of three pads for the greatest enjoyment at the earliest date.) -----per cut of 3 75c

Opuntia Rutila. As the name implies this is a triangle cactus. But so far they have always been more egg shaped. Almost spineless, but have some glochids. The pads vary in size, but a normal size would be about 2½ or 3 inches long. Flowers are pink ----- For a cut of two pads **50c**

In Jimmy New's "Cactus Points," I told about an opuntia that grows in bush form. It is a **Platy-Opuntia**. I have had it for a number of years, but just have not increased it so I could sell cuts from it. The odd thing about this opuntia is that while it wilts and lies on the ground completely through the winter, come spring and it stands again with only one point putting out roots. It makes a bush about two feet tall. This one was that high when a severe wind uprooted it. Then through the drouth years it just managed to hold its own. Now I am growing it and plan to increase it so I will be able to make cuts. A few cuts can be taken in 1961. ----- One pad only **50c**



PLATY-OPUNTIA BUSH

To my knowledge it is the only winter hardy bush type platy-opuntia known. And of course it is unnamed. I found it in our pasture. Just the one plant.

Speaking of Cactus Points, it's your paper. Subscribe and help make it bigger and better. Write Jimmy New, Editor, Delta, Alabama. You won't be sorry.

Opuntia Trichophora—The Colorado Grizzly bear. Pure white slender spines. A small plant for **75c**

Opuntia Polyacantha—var. *inermis* (spineless) seldom located, but I do have two plants. ----- Per pad **50c**

Opuntia (nova)—Found in one location in mountains, pure white sparse, long flexible hair-like spines. Pads quite small. Found among the pines and cedars. Quite scarce. ----- Two pads **50c**

Very special! Sometimes I have a stock of *Sclerocactus Whipplei* (Colorado fish hook.) These are becoming increasingly scarce. They need the very best in drainage. If you live in a climate of high humidity they may need water only once in several weeks during growing season, and none at all when cold. While they are hardy to cold, they are best potted so watering may be controlled. Write me if you are interested. Prices range about **\$1.00** to **\$2.00** each, depending on size.

Yuccas

Yucca Glauca—Blue green spears. Ivory color lily like flowers in spring. Each **50c**

Yucca Baccata (banana yucca)—Keel shape leaves grow to several feet in width and height. Outstanding, but difficult to locate as small plants. ----- Each **75c**

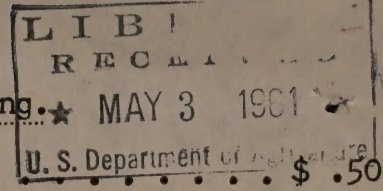
Yucca Whipplei—The very small, compact, high elevation yucca ----- **50c**

Yucca Rupicola—Called the twisted leaf yucca, (but not always twisted). Very hardy. Small plants ----- **40c**

Yucca Tenuistyla—Plants low growing, thread-like fibers on margin of leaf. Recommended to me as hardy. Small plants ----- **40c**

Several species small Agaves (for pots)—Bold, fast growing, blue green, variegated or dark green ----- **35c**

Larger plants sometimes available at ----- **\$1.00**



Following listings are NOT hardy to freezing.★ MAY 3 1901

Euphorbia Bojeri - dwarf crown of thorns, small	\$.50
Euphorbia Splendens - the old favorite winter bloomers - giant crown of thorns	1.50
Euphorbia hybrid crown of thorns (potted)	.75
Kalanchoe Fedtschenkoi Marginata (tricolor) an unusually beautiful plant.	
Winter bloomers. Easily grown	.45
Portulacaria afra variegated (green, white, pink) fat succulent leaves. . . .	.35
Chlorophytum variegata - for hanging baskets - per plant	.25
Philodendron - several varieties - high grade plants (our selection).	.75
Collection of Tradescantia (wandering Jew) six, our selection	.50
Ornithogalum caudatum (sea onion) growing to a large bulb with three foot strap leaves which are succulent and said to have medicinal value.	
Greenish white flowers along a four foot stem. Interesting. Small bulbs	.15
Kalanchoe Argentea - variegated - 4 to 5 inch	.50
Kalanchoe Argentea (Japanese jade plant) dark green	.25
Collections of Aloes, Gastorias, Haworthias - 4 for.	.25
Crassula rupestris - branch tips much like a green rose. 3 inch	.25
Stapeliads, several species - cuttings 4 for	.25
My selection per rooted plant. each.	.25
All Sansevieria MAY be grown without sun, in undrained glazed planters. Can be left for weeks without water. Will stand over watering without damage. The ideal plant for the dry air of the modern home. The blooms come on tall racemes and are sweetly fragrant and quite lasting.	
Sansevierias Nelsoni - small species, deep green, no mottling. each.	1.00
S. Silver Sheen, silvery grey, mottled leaves, very effective. each.	.75
S. Silver Hahni, low growing, wide leaves of silvery colors. each.	.65
S. Goldeana - dark green, dark golden bands on margin. each.	.75
S. Cylindrica - small, propagated from cuttings	.50
They grow to 30 inches (if larger plants are wanted, please write me, I may be able to obtain them.)	
S. Hahni - wide mottled green leaves, forming rosette, a lovely clustering plant.	.35
Collection Sansevierias - my choice. 3 for	2.00
S. Zeyloncia - sword shaped, upright leaves of green, light green transeverse markings. each.	.50
S. Suffruticosa - cylindrical leaves, lower position channeled. Unusual growing habits. Very rare. each.	2.00
S. Subspicata - dark green leaves, low, spreading, red margin. each.	1.00
S. Parva - may be grown in pot or hanging basket. Blooms freely. each . . .	.75
S. Laurenti - similar to S. Zeyloncia, with prominent wide margin of creamy yellow. each	.75
Opuntia erinacea - var. ursina - commonly called "Grizzly Bear" From California private garden. Said to be almost extinct in the wild state. A beautiful flat pad opuntia with uncountable long light color spines not hardy to cold. Have a limited supply. each.	.75
Opuntia Fulgida cristates - from Arizona. \$1.50, \$3.00, \$5.00 to \$7.00 each Write before ordering. These will grow well potted on own roots or grafted to stout stock. Only 2 or 3 of each price class.	
Tephrocactus Glomeratus - ball shape, paper spine, per joint.	.35
Mamillaria Multiceps - small globose, clustering, winter blooming	.25
Mamillaria Wildii - clustering, hooked golden center spine. Winter bloomer .	.25
Echinopsis - one inch plants, hybrids and species, unlabeled. Collection of 3	.35
Opuntia Ficus Indica - spineless. Tall growing, branching, much used for grafting. Per pad	.25

Hardy Succulents

Sempervivums (hen and chicks) ----- Small 15c - Larger 25c
Hesperaloe Parvifolia—Commonly called “Red Yucca”—Very hardy ___Each \$1.00
Sedum Sebaldii—Rooted sections. These die to the ground in fall. Come from roots each spring. ----- Each 30c
Pedalanthus Aphylla—(not hardy)—Variegata (red bird cactus). Large rooted plants. -----35c

Echinocereus

Echinocereus Baileyii—Spines a light brown, closely covering the plant. It requires the most extreme in drainage. Decomposed granite in the mix would be helpful, but not necessary. Keep from getting too much moisture at any time. But they can take below zero temperatures easily -----75c



ECHINOCEREUS CAESPITOSUS

Echinocereus Caespitosus — Found right around here. But they claim the limestone hilltops for their home. Very intolerant of wetness. But beautiful plants. Large purple flowers. **SCARCE** -----each \$1.00

Echinocereus Chloranthus — A beautiful plant. Mostly single. Dark red spines. Flowers come out all over the plant. Small brownish stripes on greenish petals. Are not for the extreme in cold, but can take below zero. They are not too plentiful. Nice plant -----75c

Echinocereus Coccineus from west Colorado. Very hardy. “Claret cup” flowers. Spines are usually short, white or straw color. Can take extreme drouth, or more than usual moisture. -----75c

Echinocereus Coccineus var. inermis (Spineless)—Few short spines or none at all. **RARE.** Each \$1.25

Echinocereus Triglochidiatus— Angular, 4 or 5 ribs. Stiff tortuous spines. Flowers orange-red.

Small rooted cuts 50c
 for larger plant \$1.00

Echinocereus Reichenbachii— White spines. The “lace cactus” of warmer climes than this, but have had them in my garden ever since I first had a hardy garden. They do right well, Huge purple blooms. -----75c

Echinocereus Purpureus — Similar to E. Reichenbachii, but with colorful spines. Found much farther north. Spines are brown to black. Flowers huge purple. Good drainage needed. -----75c

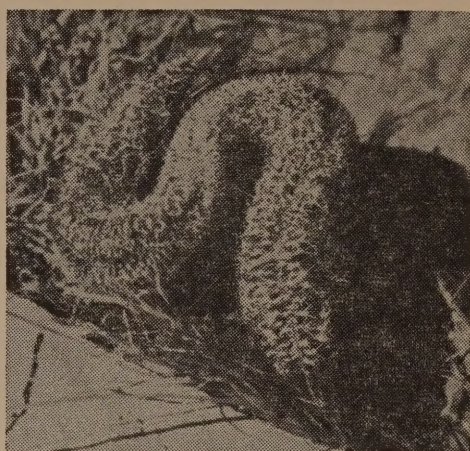


ECHINOCEREUS PURPUREUS

Echinocereus Roemerii—The “bee hive cactus.” Sharp, short or long golden spines. Clustered. (Sometimes do have rooted cuts of single stems.) Wine red flowers. Cluster \$1.00



Cristates are sometimes available. Write to me if interested. Above is *Pediocactus Simpsonii*, with *Echinocereus Viridifloris* at right.



Echinocereus Viridifloris—Single stems. Straw color, variegated or red spines. One of the common names is the Colorado rainbow. Flowers are green coming out all over the plant. For these I ask but a small sum, as I would like to see more of them in the winter cactus gardens. They do all right potted, too. Each 25c

A species of *E. Viridifloris*—Clustering. Very red spines, beautiful plants. Each \$1.00

Other Cacti

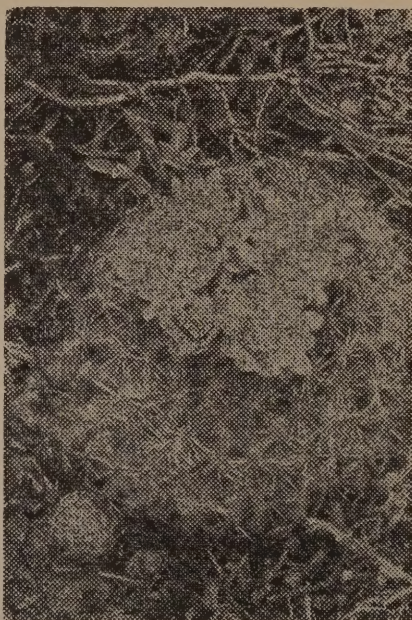
Corypantha Vivipara—The “spiny stars” of the great plains, from Rio Grande to Calgary, Canada. Hardy! Spiny with rose flowers. -----plants 50c

Neobessya Missouriensis—Native to our foothills. Very similar to *Corypantha Vivipara*, but without the central spine. Heads mostly single, straw colored flowers with red fruits coming the following Spring. Not plentiful. -----75c

Pediocactus Simpsonii var. minor—The Alpine cactus! This one is for the truly COLD areas. Round, slightly flattened at the top. Looks much like a mammillaria, but very spiny. Spines white to black. Flowers come out as soon as the sun starts warming in the spring. In April I had buds peeking through the snow. Freezing will not stop them from opening, just holds them back till it is warm again. Not for the southern gardens. They do best with short growing period. Nice plants from site of species. 50c Some few clusters. (Write about this before ordering) -----\$1.00

Pediocactus Robustier — Similar to above, having heavier spines. -----50c

Pediocactus Simpsonii var. major — From species site with white, brown, variegated, sometimes black tipped spines, up to 3 inch 50c

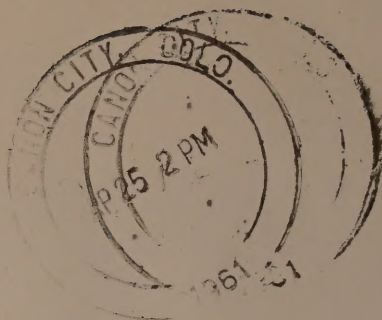


Collection—3 ball type cacti. My selection. \$1.00

Pediocactus Simpsonii, var. major

Karr Kactus

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CANON CITY, COLORADO



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